

REP

Keep regular hours for *repast* and sleep. *Arbutnot.*
 2. Food; victuals.
 Go, and get me some *repast*;
 I care not what, so it be wholesome food. *Shakefp.*
 To *REPA* ST. *v. a.* [*repastare*, Fr. from the noun.] To feed;
 to feast.
 To his good friends I'll ope my arm,
 And, like the kind life-rend'ring pelican,
Repast them with my blood. *Shakefp.*
REPA STURE. *n. f.* [*re* and *pasture*.] Entertainment. Not in
 use.
 He from forage will incline to play;
 But if thou strive, poor soul, what art thou then?
 Food for his rage, *repasture* for his den. *Shakefp.*
 To *REPA* Y. *v. a.* [*repayer*, Fr. *re* and *pay*.]
 1. To pay back in return, in requital, or in revenge.
 According to their deeds he will *repay* recompense to his
 enemies; to the islands he will *repay* recompense. *Iff. lx. 18.*
 The false honour, which he had so long enjoyed, was
 plentifully *repaid* in contempt. *Bacon.*
 2. To recompense.
 He clad
 Their nakedness with skins of beasts; or slain,
 Or as the snake with youthful coat *repaid*. *Milton.*
 3. To requite either good or ill.
 The poorest service is *repaid* with thanks.
 Favouring heav'n *repaid* my glorious toils.
 With a sack'd palace and barbaric spoils. *Pope.*
 I have fought well for Persia, and *repaid*
 The benefit of birth with honest service. *Rowe.*
 4. To reimburse with what is owed.
 If you *repay* me not on such a day,
 Such sums as are expens'd in the condition,
 Let the forfeit be an equal pound of your fair flesh. *Shak.*
REPA YMENT. *n. f.* [*from repay*.]
 1. The act of repaying.
 2. The thing repaid.
 The centesima usura it was not lawful to exceed; and what
 was paid over it, was reckoned as a *repayment* of part of the
 principal. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
 To *REPA* L. *v. a.* [*rappeller*, Fr.]
 1. To recall. Out of use.
 I will *recall* thee, or be well assur'd,
 Adventure to be banished myself. *Shakefp. Henry VI.*
 I here forget all former griefs;
 Cancel all grudge, *recall* thee home again. *Shakefp.*
 2. To abrogate; to revoke.
 Laws, that have been approved, may be again *recalled*,
 and disputed against by the authors themselves. *Hooker's Pref.*
 Adam soon *recalled*
 The doubts that in his heart arose. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
 Statutes are silently *recalled*, when the reason ceases for
 which they were enacted. *Dryden's Preface to Fables.*
REPA L. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]
 1. Recall from exile. Not in use.
 If the time thrust forth
 A cause for thy *recall*, we shall not send
 O'er the vast world to seek a single man. *Shakefp.*
 2. Revocation; abrogation.
 The king being advertised, that the over-large grants of
 lands and liberties made the lords so insolent, did absolutely
 resume all such grants; but the earl of Desmond above all
 found himself grieved with this resumption or *recall* of liber-
 ties, and declared his dislike. *Darvies on Ireland.*
 If the presbyterians should obtain their ends, I could not
 be sorry to find them mistaken in the point which they have
 most at heart, by the *recall* of the test; I mean the benefit
 of employments. *Swift's Presbyterian Flea.*
 To *REPA* T. *v. a.* [*repeto*, Lat. *repeter*, Fr.]
 1. To iterate; to use again; to do again.
 These evils thou *repeat'st* upon thyself,
 Have banish'd me from Scotland. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*
 He, though his power
 Creation could *repeat*, yet would be loth
 Us to abolish. *Milton.*
 Where sudden alterations are not necessary, the same effect
 may be obtained by the *repeated* force of diet with more safety
 to the body. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
 2. To speak again.
 The psalms, for the excellency of their use, deserve to be
 often *repeated*; but that their multitude permitteth not any
 oftner repetition. *Hooker.*
 3. To try again.
 Neglecting for Creusa's life his own,
Repeats the danger of the burning town.
 Beyond this place you can have no retreat,
 Stay here, and I the danger will *repeat*. *Dryden.*
 4. To recite; to rehearse.
 Thou their natures know'st, and gav'st them names;
 Needles to thee *repeated*. *Milton.*
 He *repeated* some lines of Virgil, suitable to the occasion.
Waller's Life.
REPA T. *adv.* [*from repeated*.] Over and over; more
 than once.

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And are not these vices, which lead into damnation, *re-*
peatedly, and most forcibly cautioned against? *Stephen.*
REPA TER. *n. f.* [*from repeat*.]
 1. One that repeats; one that recites.
 2. A watch that strikes the hours at will by compression of a
 spring.
 To *REPE* L. *v. a.* [*repello*, Lat.]
 1. To drive back any thing.
 Neither doth Tercullian bewray this weakness in striking
 only, but also in *repelling* their strokes with whom he con-
 tendeth. *Hooker, b. ii. f. 5.*
 With hills of slain on ev'ry side,
 Hippomedon *repell'd* the hostile tide. *Pope.*
 2. To drive back an assailant.
 Stand fast; and all temptation to transgress *repel*. *Milt.*
Repel the Tulcan foes, their city seize,
 Protect the Latians in luxurious ease. *Dryden's Ench.*
 Your foes are such, as they, not you, have made,
 And virtue may *repel*, though not invade. *Dryden.*
 To *REPE* L. *v. n.*
 1. To act with force contrary to force impressed.
 From the flame *repelling* power it seems to be, that flies
 walk upon the water without wetting their feet. *Newton.*
 2. In physic, to *repel* in medicine, is to prevent such an influx
 of a fluid to any particular part, as would raise it into a
 tumour. *Quincy.*
REPE LLENT. *n. f.* [*repellens*, Lat.] An application that has
 a repelling power.
 In the cure of an erysipelas, whilst the body abounds with
 bilious humours, there is no admitting of *repellents*, and by
 discutients you will encrease the heat. *Wifeman.*
REPE LLE. *n. f.* [*from repel*.] One that repels.
 To *REPE* L. *v. n.* [*repellens*, Fr.]
 1. To think on any thing past with sorrow.
 God led them not through the land of the Philistines, lest
 peradventure the people *repent*, when they see war and they
 return. *Exodus xiii. 17.*
 Nor had I any reservations in my own soul, when I pass'd
 that bill; nor *repentings* after. *King Charles.*
 Upon any deviation from virtue, every rational creature so
 deviating, should condemn, renounce, and be sorry for every
 such deviation; that is, *repent* of it. *South.*
 First the relents
 With pity, of that pity then *repents*. *Dryden.*
 Still you may prove the terror of your foes;
 Teach traitors to *repent* of faithless leagues. *A. Philippi.*
 2. To express sorrow for something past.
 Poor Enochard did before thy face *repent*. *Shakefp.*
 3. To have such sorrow for sin, as produces amendment of life.
 Nineveh *repented* at the preaching of Jonas. *Matt. xii. 41.*
 To *REPE* N. *v. a.*
 1. To remember with sorrow.
 If Desdemona will return me my jewels, I will give over
 my suit, and *repent* my unlawful solicitation. *Shakefp.*
 2. To remember with pious sorrow.
 Thou, like a contrite penitent
 Charitably warn'd of thy sins, dost *repent*
 Their vanities and giddinels, lo
 I shut my chamber-door; come, let us go. *Dante.*
 His late follies he would late *repent*. *Dryden.*
 3. [*Se repentir*, Fr.] It is used with the reciprocal pronoun.
 I *repent* me, that the duke is slain. *Shakefp. Rich. III.*
 No man *repented* him of his wickedness; saying, what have
 I done? *Jeremiah viii. 6.*
 Judas, when he saw that he was condemned, *repented*
 himself. *Matthew xxvii. 3.*
 My father has *repented* him ere now,
 Or will *repent* him when he finds me dead. *Dryden.*
 Each age sinn'd on;
 Till God arose, and great in anger said,
 Lo! it *repenteth* me, that man was made. *Prior.*
REPE NANCE. *n. f.* [*repentance*, Fr. from *repent*.]
 1. Sorrow for any thing past.
 2. Sorrow for sin, such as produces newness of life; penitence.
Repentance to altereth a man through the mercy of God,
 be he never so defiled, that it maketh him pure. *Whigist.*
 Who by *repentance* is not satisfied,
 Is nor of heav'n nor earth; for these are pleas'd;
 By penitence th' eternal's wrath's appeas'd. *Shakefp.*
Repentance is a change of mind, or a conversion from sin to
 God: not some one bare act of change, but a lasting durable
 state of new life, which is called regeneration. *Hammond.*
 This is a confidence, of all the most irrational; for upon
 what ground can a man promise himself a future *repentance*,
 who cannot promise himself a futurity. *South.*
REPE NANT. *adv.* [*repentant*, Fr. from *repent*.]
 1. Sorrowful for the past.
 2. Sorrowful for sin.
 Thus they, in lowliest plight, *repentant* stood. *Milton.*
 3. Expressing sorrow for sin.
 After I have interr'd this noble king,
 And wet his grave with my *repentant* tears,
 I will with all expedient duty see you. *Shakefp. Rich. III.*
 There

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There is no malice in this burning coal;
 The breath of heav'n hath blown its spirit out,
 And strew'd *repentant* ashes on its head. *Shakefp. K. John.*
 Relentless walls! whose darksome round contains
Repentant sighs and voluntary pains. *Pope.*
 To *REPE* R. *v. a.* [*re* and *percle*; *repercle*, Fr.] To stock
 with people anew.
 An occurrence of such remark, as the universal flood and
 the *repercle* of the world, must be fresh in memory for about
 eight hundred years; especially considering, that the peo-
 pling of the world was gradual. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*
 To *REPER* C. *v. a.* [*repercutio*, *repercutus*, Lat.] To
 beat back; to drive back; to rebound. Not in use.
 Air in ovens, though it doth boil and dilate itself, and is
repercutted, yet it is without noise. *Bacon.*
REPER CUSION. *n. f.* [*from repercutio*; *repercutio*, Lat. *reper-*
cutio, Fr.] The act of driving back; rebound.
 In echoes, there is no new elision, but a *repercutio*. *Bacon.*
 They various ways recoil, and swiftly flow
 By mutual *repercussions* to and fro. *Blackmore.*
REPER CUSIVE. *adv.* [*repercutivus*, Fr.]
 1. Having the power of driving back or causing a rebound.
 2. Repellent.
 Blood is stanch'd by astringent and *repercussive* medicines.
Bacon's Natural History.
 Defluxions, if you apply a strong *repercussive* to the place
 affected, and do not take away the cause, will shift to an-
 other place. *Bacon.*
 3. Driven back; rebounding. Not proper.
 Amid Carnarvon's mountains rages loud
 The *repercussive* roar: with mighty crash
 Tumble the smitten cliffs. *Thomson.*
REPER TIOUS. *adv.* [*reper-tus*, Fr.] Found; gained by
 finding. *Diff.*
REPER TORY. *n. f.* [*reperitoire*, Fr. *reperitorium*, Lat.] A trea-
 tury; a magazine; a book in which any thing is to be found.
REPE TITION. *n. f.* [*repetition*, Fr. *repetitio*, Lat.]
 1. Iteration of the same thing.
 The frequent repetition of aliment is necessary for repair-
 ing the fluids and solids. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
 2. Recital of the same words over again.
 The psalms, for the excellency of their use, deserve to be
 oftner repeated; but that the multitude of them permitteth
 not any oftner repetition. *Hooker, b. v. f. 30.*
 3. The act of reciting or rehearsing.
 Which you shall thereby reap, is such a name,
 Whose repetition will be dogg'd with curses. *Shakefp.*
 4. Recital from memory, as distinct from reading.
 To *REPE* N. *v. n.* [*re* and *pine*.] To fret; to vex himself;
 to be discontented.
 Of late,
 When corn was given them gratis, you *repin'd*. *Shakefp.*
 The fines imposed were the more *repined* against, because
 they were assigned to the rebuilding of St. Paul's church. *Clar.*
 If you think how many diseases, and how much poverty
 there is in the world, you will fall down upon your knees,
 and instead of *repining* at an affliction, upon your knees,
 blessings received at the hand of God. *Temple.*
 The ghosts *repine* at violated night;
 And curie th' invading sun, and sicken at the sight. *Dryd.*
 Just in the gate
 Dwell pale diseases and *repining* age. *Dryden.*
REPIN R. *n. f.* [*from repine*.] One that frets or murmurs.
 To *REPLA* C. *v. a.* [*replacer*, Fr. *re* and *place*.]
 1. To put again in the former place.
 The earl being apprehended, upon examination cleared
 himself so well, as he was *replaced* in his government. *Bacon.*
 The bowls, remov'd for fear,
 The youths *replac'd*; and soon restor'd the cheer. *Dryden.*
 2. To put in a new place.
 His gods put themselves under his protection, to be *replaced*
 in their promised Italy. *Dryden's Ded. to K. gill.*
 To *REPLA* NT. *v. a.* [*replanter*, Fr. *re* and *plant*.] To
 plant anew.
 Small trees being yet unripe, covered in autumn with dung
 until the spring, take up and *replant* in good ground. *Bacon.*
REPLA NTATION. *n. f.* [*from replant*.] The act of planting again.
 To *REPLA* T. *v. a.* [*re* and *plant*.] To fold one part often
 over another.
 In Raphael's first works, are many small foldings often
replated, which look like so many whip-cords. *Dryden.*
 To *REPLE* NISH. *v. a.* [*repleo*, from *re* and *plenus*, Lat. *repleo*,
 old Fr.]
 1. To stock; to fill.
 Multiply and *replenish* the earth.
 The waters *Gen. i. 28.*
 With fish *replenish'd*, and the air with fowl. *Milton.*
 2. To finish; to consummate; to complete. Not proper, nor
 in use.
 We smother'd
 The most *replenish'd* sweet work of nature,
 That from the prime creation e'er the fram'd. *Shakefp.*

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To *REPLE* NISH. *v. n.* To be stocked. Not in use.
 The humours in men's bodies encrease and decrease as the
 moon doth; and therefore purge some day after the full; for
 then the humours will not *replenish* so soon. *Bacon.*
REPLE TE. *adj.* [*replet*, Fr. *repletus*, Lat.] Full; completely
 filled; filled to exuberance.
 The world's large tongue
 Proclaims you for a man *replete* with mocks;
 Full of comparisons and wounding flouts. *Shakefp.*
 This mortification, if in over high a degree, is little better
 than the corrosion of poison; as sometimes in antimony, if
 given to bodies not *replete* with humours; for where humours
 abound, the humours save the parts. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
 His words, *replete* with guile,
 Into her heart too easy entrance won. *Milton.*
 In a dog, out of whose eye being wounded the aqueous
 humour did copiously flow, yet in six hours the bulb of the
 eye was again *replete* with its humour, without the applica-
 tion of any medicines. *Ray on the Creation.*
REPLE TION. *n. f.* [*repletion*, Fr.] The state of being over-
 full.
 The tree had too much *repletion*, and was oppress'd with
 its own sap; for *repletion* is an enemy to generation. *Bacon.*
 All dreams
 Are from *repletion* and complexion bred;
 From rising fumes of undigested food. *Dryden.*
 Thirst and hunger may be satisfy'd;
 But this *repletion* is to love deny'd. *Dryden.*
 The action of the stomach is totally stopp'd by too great
repletion. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
REPLE VABLE. *adj.* [*repleibilis*, barbarous Latin.] What
 may be replenished.
 To *REPLE* VIN. } *v. a.* *Spenser.* [*replegio*, low Lat. of *re* and
 To *REPLE* VY. } *pleo* or *plegi*, Fr. to give a pledge.] To
 take back or set at liberty any thing seized upon security
 given.
 That you're a beast, and turn'd to grafs,
 Is no strange news, nor ever was;
 At least to me, who once, you know,
 Did from the pound *replevin* you. *Hudibras, p. iii.*
REPLI CATION. *n. f.* [*replique*, Lat.]
 1. Rebound; repercussion. Not in use.
 Tyber trembled underneath his banks,
 To hear the *replication* of your sounds,
 Made in his concave shores. *Shakefp. Julius Cæsar.*
 2. Reply; answer.
 To be demanded of a sponge, what *replication* should be
 made by the son of a king? *Shakefp. Hamlet.*
 This is a *replication* to what Menelaus had before offer'd,
 concerning the transplantation of Ulysses to Sparta. *Brome.*
 To *REPLY*. *v. n.* [*repliquer*, Fr.] To answer; to make a
 return to an answer.
 O man! who art thou that *reply'st* against God? *Rom. ix.*
 Would we ascend higher to the rest of these lewd persons,
 we should find what reason Cassio's painter had to *reply* upon
 the cardinal, who blamed him for putting a little too much col-
 our into St. Peter and Paul's faces: that it was true in their
 life time they were pale mortified men; but that since they
 were grown ruddy, by blushing at the sins of their succe-
 ssors. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
 His trembling tongue invoc'd his bride;
 With his last voice Eurydice he cry'd:
 Eurydice the rocks and river-banks *reply'd*. *Dryden.*
 To *REPLY*. *v. a.* To return for an answer.
 Perplex'd
 The tempter flood, nor had what to *reply*. *Milton.*
REPLY. *n. f.* [*replique*, Fr.] Answer; return to an answer.
 But now return,
 And with their faint *reply* this answer join. *Shakefp.*
 If I sent him word, it was not well cut; he would send
 me word, he cut it to please himself: if again, it was not
 well cut, this is called the *reply* churlish. *Shakefp.*
 One rises up to make *replies* to establish or confute what has
 been offer'd on each side of the question. *Watts.*
 To whom with sighs, Ulysses gave *reply*;
 Ah, why ill-fitting pastime must I try?
Reply'er. *n. f.* [*from reply*.] He that makes a return to an
 answer.
 At an act of the commencement, the answerer gave for
 his question, that an aristocracy was better than a monarchy;
 the *reply* did tax him, that, being a private bred man, he
 would give a question of state: the answerer said, that the
replyer did much wrong the privilege of scholars, who would
 be much strengthen'd if they should give questions of nothing,
 but such things wherein they are practis'd; and added we
 have heard yourself dispute of virtue, which no man will say
 you put much in practice. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*
 To *REPOL* I. *v. a.* [*repolir*, Fr. *re* and *polish*.] To polish
 again.
 A hundred clock is piecemeal laid
 Not to be lost, but by the maker's hand
Repolish'd, without error then to stand. *Dante.*
 To *REPOR* T.